

### May Transfer More Bank Receiverships

Judge James T. Begley at Papillion Hints His Attitude, but Delays Order

District Judge J. T. Begley indicated Tuesday afternoon at Papillion that he would permit the transfer of the six failed bank receiverships in the second judicial district to E. H. Lukart, who last week was promoted by Governor Bryan to "secretary" of the state trade and commerce department.

He reserved his final order, however, upon the request of attorneys for Clarence G. Bliss, who last week was demoted by Governor Bryan as head of the receivership division, until C. M. Skiles, Lincoln attorney and former general counsel for the receivership department, is able to file a brief. Skiles is allowed three days.

"Must be Harmony," Commenting on the case after hearing testimony and arguments in court at Papillion Tuesday afternoon, Judge Begley said:

"These failed banks have got to be liquidated if the depositors are to be benefited. To do that, there must be harmony, and we can't have that if the governor is pulling one way and the receiver the other.

"It seems perfectly proper to me that when one officer has been discharged or goes out of office, another who holds that office regularly should be substituted."

Commenting on the contention of Arthur Mullen and Franz Radke, attorneys for the governor, that the law is mandatory in providing that the secretary of trade and commerce shall be receiver of failed banks, Judge Begley said he was impressed with the fact that the handling of receiverships is left almost wholly to the department.

**Court Function Small**  
"It can't be said that the courts have much of anything to say about it, except perhaps in approving sales and clearing titles," he said. "It all goes back to a few years ago, when a hue and cry was raised in the state over the appointment of receivers by the courts. It was complained of then that the fees being allowed were too high.

"The legislatures then placed the control of the assets, the employes and the fees in the hands of the trade and commerce department. A separate receiver just couldn't operate when the assets are all in the hands of the department," he pointed out.

Attorneys for Bliss in asking for further continuance asserted that they had not presented all their citations in support of their position.

Mr. Mullen, attorney for the governor, denounced in no uncertain terms both the receiver for receivership and attempt of Bliss to prevent the transfer.

"Should Back Governor," "The courts ought to back up the governor," Mullen said, "and put an end to this nonsense for the benefit of the depositors and the taxpayers. Never in my 30 years of practice have I witnessed anything so unwise as those two boys sitting across the table and a discharged employe talking of citing a governor for contempt of court, while they are attempting to delay the lawful administration of bank receiverships.

"I don't know why Bliss is trying to hang on. I don't know what's behind it all. I do know that there has been a lot of smoke and talk about the way some receivership affairs have been handled, and that the governor proposes to find out what's what."

"This is just plain horse play. Here they are, a couple of discharged employes who have been discharged. They talk of us showing cause why one of them should be removed. What more cause is needed than their attempt to remove public records from a public building. If they had accomplished their purpose, they would have been liable to a fine or imprisonment."

"We have many of these cases to attend to, and it is high time the courts shake them off."

**Cites Statute.**  
Answering the argument that Lukart is not legally "secretary" of the trade and commerce department, Mullen cited the statute giving the governor broad powers in the administration of the code departments.

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### John A. Skiles and V. D. Beynon cited several court decisions in line with their contention that a legislative act designating a certain official as general receiver of failed banks carries only the weight of a nomination, and is not binding upon the courts.

"We are not attempting to delay the court," Skiles argued. "We are not trying to 'hang on.' We are not trying to steal any part of the state. We only want the court to use its own discretion in determining whether the present receiver should be removed, particularly in view of the fact that most of these receiverships are practically closed and to change receivers now would only mean additional expense to the depositors.

"If they will only proceed in an orderly way to have Bliss discharged, there will be no objection from him. He is under a two million dollar bond, and is entitled to that consideration. He should be given possession of the books and records, so that we can make up his report of property in his charge. No man wants to work under the muzzle of a six-shooter, nor does he want someone else making up the records of what he is responsible for."

Beynon charged that the transfer of the receiverships through the order to make a little bond business.

Hearing will be held Wednesday morning in Omaha before District Judge Hastings on a similar application regarding the receiverships in this district.

### Home Labor Wins Out at Nebraska City

Discovery of Iowa Man Working on Sewer Construction in That City Leads to Protest

The unemployed of Nebraska City are taking some strenuous steps to see that only the residents of that city are employed in any public work as was shown Monday when a resident of Hamburg, Iowa, was discovered to be working on the gang engaged in the north side trunk line sewer.

There had been some fifty men each morning at the scene of the work to try and get onto the gang and on Monday the group of the unemployed gathered at the scene the word was passed that a resident of Hamburg was working, the man being in the ditch and shoveling away with the other members of the working gang.

In speaking of the matter the Nebraska City News-Press has the following story:

A protest immediately went up, and a delegate from unemployed Nebraska Cityians went to the man, and asked him to quit work, which he refused to do. Then, when things became more threatening and violence was suggested, one of the unemployed called the attention of LeRoy Beltz, son of W. M. Beltz, contractor, and told him that an out of town man was working on the project.

Beltz asked them to point him out, and then asked the man if he lived here. The fellow answered that he did not, and said that he lived in Hamburg, but had been here for a few weeks.

"Then put your shovel down, and get out of the ditch," Beltz told him, "for you are through here. We are working only home town men, and we are not going to let anyone slip in here to work on the project."

The fellow dropped his shovel, climbed out of the ditch, and left, while those who had not been lucky enough to get a job, loitered in the road for some time, waiting, hopeful of being given work, and talking over the Hamburg man's quick exit.

**FIRE IS OUT OF CONTROL**  
Spokane, Wash. — Augmented crews were rushed into north Idaho forest fire sector Saturday night, where blazes were raging uncontrolled, but on other fronts quiet was reported. The Hemlock creek conflagration in the Clearwater national forest was still out of control, after 6,000 acres had been seared. High winds fanned it all day and by night it was eating thru valuable timber to Lean-to ridge lookout station. Six hundred fighters moved against the blaze.

A dozen fronts were ablaze in western Montana, where high winds made fighting difficult. In the Lolo forest, where a careless smoker is believed to have started several blazes, 230 fighters were constructing eight or ten miles of trenches.

**STORMY SESSION IS HELD**  
Madrid — Spain's first republican constituent assembly since 1873 had a stormy prelude to Tuesday's formal opening. While Jose Ortega Gasset was attacking and Minister of the Interior Maura was defending the recently drafted congressional regulations, virtually every one of the assembly's 370 members simultaneously clamored for the floor. During the excitement Narciso Vasquez Lomus, the oldest deputy, who was presiding, adjourned the session.

**HOOVER LINGERS AT CAMP**  
Luray, Va. — President Hoover postponed until Monday his return to Washington from his Rapidan camp to enjoy the cool weather that favored his week end excursion. A lengthy conference with Vice President Curtis occupied part of the chief executive's day. Despite disquieting reports of financial conditions in Germany the president was said to have received no official communications from the embassy in Berlin.

### Labor Unrest in Spain Held Nonpolitical

Banking and Agricultural Problems Called More Dangerous to New Regime

Madrid—Labor unrest, banking troubles, and agricultural difficulties unquestionably complicate the task of the new government in Spain, but they are, for the most part, completely unconnected with the change of regime. They should therefore be judged as part of the conditions of Spain, but not as in any way peculiar to the Republic. With demands of some of the strikers one cannot help but sympathize.

The telephone workers, for example, merely ask for a minimum wage of 10 pesetas, or \$1, a day, and other workers in agriculture and industry are content with much less. In any circumstances, it would seem that the moment has arrived when efforts should be made to readjust the lot of the laborer in Spain.

**Madrid Strike Limited**  
There are two organizations, one somewhat Communist in color, the other Socialist, which are striving to unite the workers. But only the more extreme elements decided to strike in Madrid, and the telephone functioned there, at least, as if nothing had happened. Possible attempts at sabotage are reported, but are without importance. At Barcelona the strike was more general and in Sevilla it was necessary to take extensive measures.

The Government itself takes an optimistic view toward the labor situation, believing that settlements can be easily effected. Although the Government is composed of members who are sympathetic toward labor, it takes an impartial attitude. Inquiries tend to show that there is no political purpose behind these demands for higher wages, and that the strikes are precisely what they pretend to be and what they would be accepted as being in other countries—purely economic.

**Bank Collapse More Serious**  
Therefore, while these symptoms should not be neglected, they need not be regarded with alarm.

On the other hand, a serious view is taken of a bank collapse in Barcelona, which if isolated will have no grave consequences, but which is always capable of causing panic and runs on other establishments in such a time of uncertainty. Spanish banks often have large industrial holdings, and Spain, like other countries, is not escaping unscathed from the world economic crisis.

Moreover, there is a prospect of poor harvests of fruit and grain. No new regime can afford to begin with bad harvests. Something exceptional is expected from the new Government, even in realms over which it has no control, and indirectly, therefore, it is handicapped by the poor season.

But there is certainly in all this nothing that should inspire a new revolutionary wave. Observers are convinced that, normally, Spain is not inclined to drastic action. It is up to the Government to tackle social conditions, but it undoubtedly has the situation well in hand and there cannot, in actual circumstances be any really acute danger in these short, spasmodic and partial strikes that have been rumbling for some time and will doubtless continue to rumble.

**NEWSMEN VISIT COOLIDGE**  
Plymouth, Vt.—A group of friends whom he had not seen since 1923 visited Calvin Coolidge and the routine followed when he, as vice president, spent his vacation here, was carried out again. The friends were news photographers. Eight years ago, prior to his serving as president of the United States, Mr. Coolidge traveled about his farm, visited his cheese factory and posed with his Vermont neighbors on the steps of the house where he was born. The same photographers who were present on that occasion called again and the former president spent two hours with them, granting their every request.

He sat atop the hayrack while cameras clicked. He donned his rubber boots and took his fishing rod in hand as photographic plates recorded his every move. Mrs. Coolidge and Tim, their dog, also took part in the proceedings which lasted for two hours.

While the fishing picture was being taken Mr. Coolidge not only exhibited his skill with the rod, but also his consideration for small fish. On his third cast a six inch trout grabbed for the fly used for bait. Instead of making the catch, the former president dragged the fly away slowly and withdrew his line from the stream.

"Why," asked the photographers in unison, "didn't you catch him?" The answer was: "I didn't want him."

**INSTITUTE SESSION ENDS**  
University, Va.—Plans for industrial mobilization of the nation in event of war, were outlined by Frederick H. Payne, assistant secretary of war, in an address before the round table conference on southern industrialism at the Institute of Public Affairs. The conference brought to a conclusion the institute, at which for the last two weeks current problems have been discussed at several daily round tables and open night meetings have been addressed by speakers of national prominence. Secretary Payne said the industrial mobilization does not contemplate any wartime control and management of industrial establishments by army personnel but an organized industry under its own leader. Brig. Gen. Benedict Crowell also spoke.

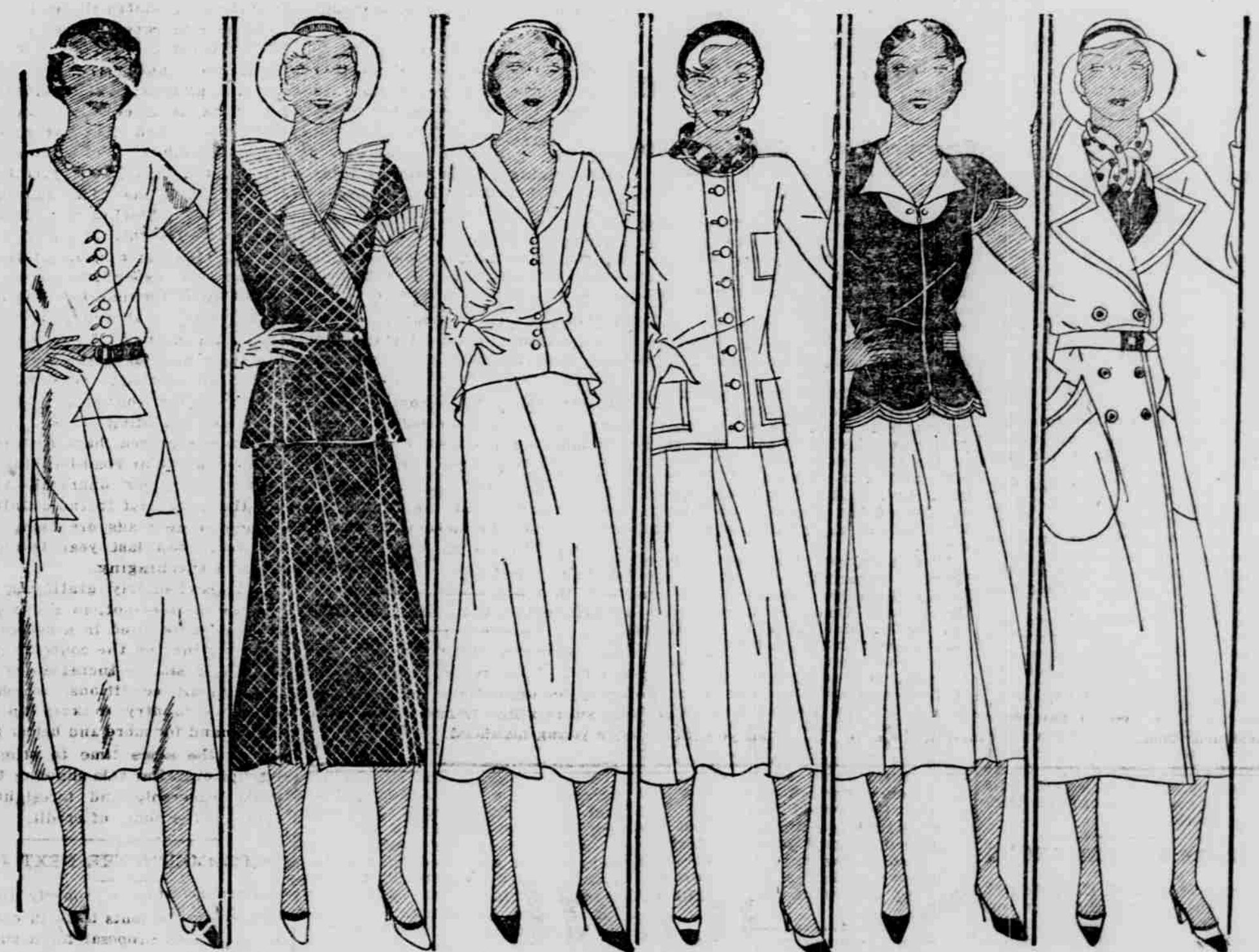
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